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Provincial Elections

1908

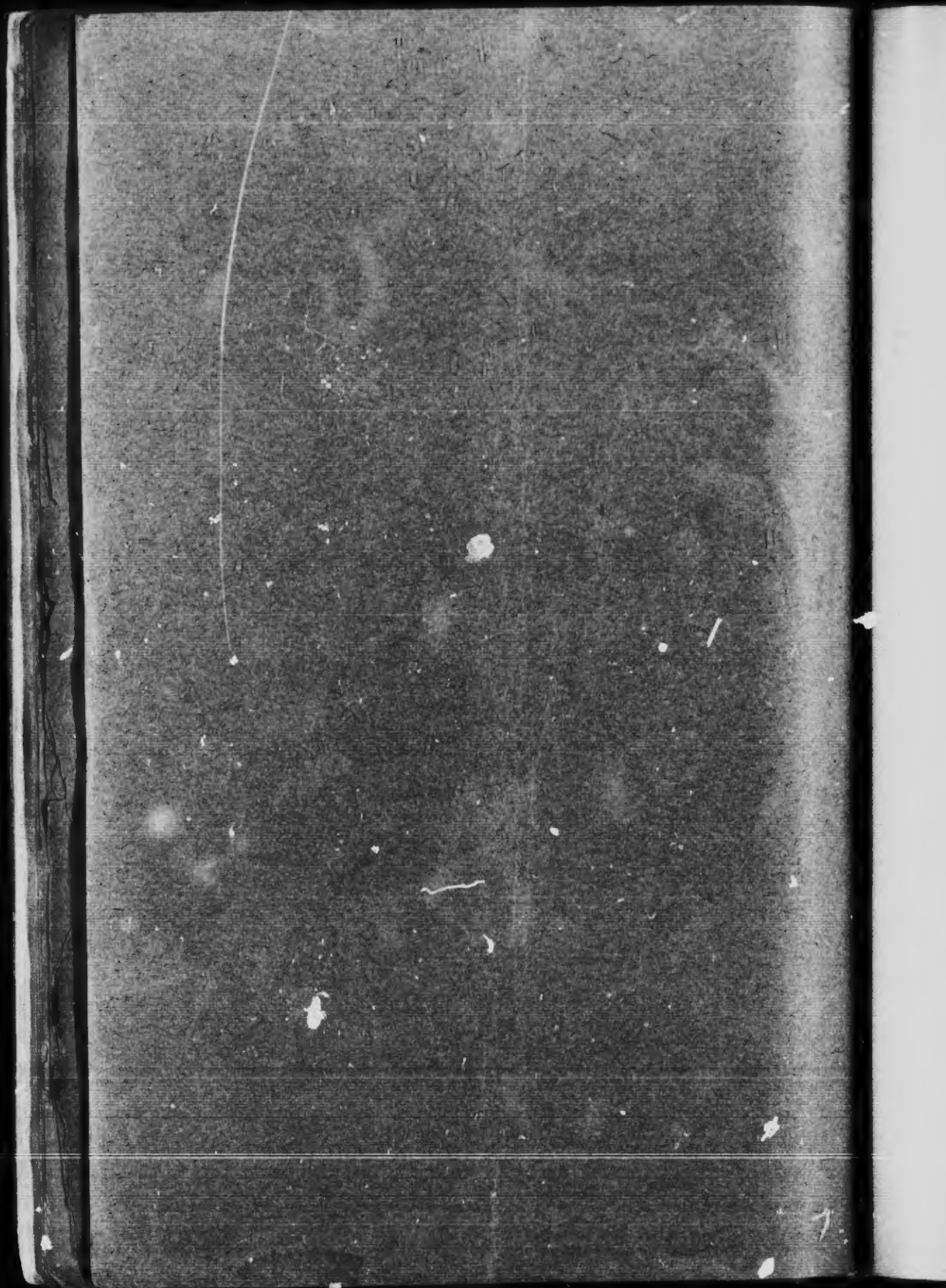
Hints and Information

FOR

CONSERVATIVE

WORKERS AND SCRUTINEERS

REGISTRATION



Provincial Elections

1908

The candidate or other person receiving a packet of these booklets should AT ONCE mail or deliver one copy to the chairman or chief worker of every polling sub-division in the riding. When the scrutineers' authorities (**certificates**) are being delivered to the polling sub-divisions two further copies of this booklet should be delivered with them.

If possible obtain the dates referred to in **Section 73** of the Election Act and fill them in in the form of oath and at page 6 in this booklet. These dates will, of course, vary for the different municipalities.

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HINTS AND INFORMATION

FOR

CONSERVATIVE WORKERS AND SCRUTINEERS

Riding (Electoral District) of

Polling Sub-division No. in

Polling place situate at

Mr.

To the Chairman of Polling Sub-divisions:

Dear Sirs,—In accepting the honorable and responsible position of chairman of your booth committee you practically entered into an undertaking with your party to see that the interests of the Whitney Government suffers no loss in your booth.

The Whitney Government has done much for the people of this Province; and, in carrying out your undertaking to the letter, you will be assisting to benefit, not only your country, and your party, but yourself.

This Booklet is intended for the use of **chairmen of polling sub-divisions as well as scrutineers.**

The part specially intended for **inside scrutineers** commences at page 15.

Both workers and scrutineers will do well, however, to read the whole pamphlet and study over and discuss its suggestions and information with each other.

"**Agent**" is the word used in the Election Act to describe what we commonly call "**inside scrutineer**" and "**electoral district**" as used in the Election Act means "**riding**."

In the back of this booklet will be found the **sections and sub-sections of the Election Act** referred to herein. Where the page is given it means **the page in this booklet**; thus, **Sec. 22, page 34, means page 34 in this booklet.**

There is not a single thing in this booklet that is not of importance to know, but above all, the workers must know thoroughly paragraphs **6 to 12**, and the scrutineers must know paragraphs **41 to 54** just as thoroughly.

This pamphlet is for your own private use and the use of the Booth Committee; our opponents should not handle it.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR FRIENDS

To all of us who three years ago, through our confidence in Mr. Whitney when Leader of the Opposition, so faithfully and successfully worked to place him at the head of the affairs of this Province, how encouraging must be the outlook, and how great the incentive to hard work on the present occasion, when we look back over those three years—years of the most honest and capable government ever seen in this Province.

But while this is so, and while the prestige of the Government will undoubtedly be of great help, it must be remembered that there is, nevertheless, work, and a **great deal of needful and important work**, for our friends to do in every polling sub-division.

Always bear in mind that even one vote, or two in each polling sub-division, means a large total in the riding—enough often to elect or defeat your candidate.

It is really to you, the workers and scrutineers of the polling sub-division, that we have chiefly to look for success. **Let us have the best results you can give us.**

Remember, the practical question is not how many electors are in our favor, but how many turn out and mark their ballots for us at the poll.

**SEC. 173, PAGE 54, IN THE ELECTION ACT, THE D. R. O
WILL HAVE WITH HIM AT THE POLL.**

(1) Every person who, directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person on his behalf, uses or threatens to use force, violence, or restraint, or inflicts or threatens to inflict injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practices intimidation upon or against a voter in order to induce or compel him to vote, or refrain from voting, or who, by abduction, duress or false or fraudulent pretense, device or contrivance, impedes, prevents or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of the franchise of the voter, or thereby compels, induces or prevails upon a voter to vote or refrain from voting, shall be guilty of a corrupt practice, and shall incur a penalty of \$200, and shall also upon conviction be imprisoned for one year.

(2) It shall be a false pretence within the meaning of this section to represent to a voter, directly or indirectly, that the ballot to be used, or the mode of voting at an election, is not secret. R.S.C., c. 6, 269; R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 166.

WHAT TO DO.

GET VOTERS' LISTS.

1. If not already supplied, lose no time in getting a **Voters' List**. Two or three of them, at least, will be needed in your division. Remember the printed township, town or village list as originally issued is always, or nearly always, more or less altered by adding and striking off names at the Judge's Court of Revision. If you have not got these corrections, go with your printed list to the Clerk of the Municipality (or the Clerk of the Peace for the County) and from the official copy which he has **correct your copy** by adding on and striking off the names that have been added or struck off by the Judge.

2. The **proper list to be used** is the last one that has been revised by the Judge and delivered to the Clerk of the Peace before the date of the writ of the election, which will in all or nearly all cases be the 1907 list. (**Sec. 74, page 34.**)

3. You will observe that the list of each polling sub-division is, in three parts. With Part II. you have nothing to do. **Parts I. and III. make up the list for Legislative Elections and contain the names of all persons entitled to vote at this election.** No one has a right to vote unless his name is on the list in Part I. or Part III., though it may and almost always is the case that many who are on are not entitled to vote by reason of having moved out of the riding or for some other cause that disqualifies them.

Get the dates referred to in paragraph 6b and put them in paragraph 6b and in the Oath in the scrutineer's copy of this booklet.

CALL COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

4. As soon as the election is on, call a committee meeting of the best workers in your division. Get the young men as well as the old interested. You should hold a number of meetings, all told.

5. At the first committee meeting go over the list (Part. I. and Part III.) from beginning to end, with the object of finding out who are **sure to vote for us**, who are **sure to vote against us**, who are **doubtful**, who are **not entitled to vote at all**, and, above all, study the next seven paragraphs (6-12) carefully.

WHO CAN VOTE.

6. Those (and those only) whose names are on the proper Voters' Lists (in Part I. and Part III.) are entitled to vote; and they must have all the following qualifications, viz.:

(a) Must be a **male person of the full age of 21 years**. Must be a British subject by birth or naturalization, and not disqualified by the Election Act, and not otherwise prohibited from voting.

(b) Must have **resided within the Dominion of Canada** for the nine months next preceding the day of 190 , (being the day fixed by statute or by by-law for beginning to make the Assessment Roll on which the Voters' List is based); or must have **resided within the Dominion of Canada** for the twelve months next preceding the day of 190 (being the last day for making complaint to the County Judge under the Voters' List Act to put on and strike off names.)

(c) Must have been on one or the other of the above dates a **resident of and domiciled in the Municipality** on the list of which he is entered.

(d) Must have **resided in the electoral district** (that is in the riding) **continuously** from the said date up to the day of election, and must be now **actually resident and domiciled in the electoral district**. (See Form of Oath; and see Sections 16, 18, 19, pages 5, 32, 33.)

In cities and towns having a population of nine thousand or over which have the Manhood Suffrage Registration Act, the qualifications for a registered Manhood Suffrage Voter differs from the qualifications given above in the date of residence only. These voters have a special Oath. (Sec. 17, page 32. See form of Oath, page 26.)

EXCEPTIONS TO QUALIFICATIONS IN PARAGRAPH 6.

7. There are some exceptions made for some voters.

a **Clergymen and school teachers** who have moved out but have not been gone more than three months, may come back and vote. See Oath, and Sec. 20, page 33.)

(b) Voters who have been away occasionally or temporarily.

Members of the militia force away on duty

Students away at some school or college in Canada. (See form of Oath, and Sec. 21, page 33.

(c) **Indians** under certain conditions (Sec. 22, page 34.

8. Now, as to what is occasional or temporary absence. The Courts decided in the "**Township of Seymour**" case, in which a young man went on the Manitoba harvest excursion, and was gone three months, that it was a **temporary absence**. So if a man has not moved his home, but is himself **occasionally or temporarily away at work or play**, he can come and vote. Of course, moving from one part of the riding to another does not lose you your vote.

9. A British subject is one who was born on British soil or has taken the Oath of Allegiance, or was born in a foreign country, but of parents who were British subjects, and who has not taken the Oath of Allegiance to any foreign country. (Taking Part I. of the American oath—that is, the oath of intention only—does not interfere with being a British subject.

WHO CAN NOT VOTE.

10. (a) Persons whose names are not on the Voters' List. (Make sure that the person who comes to vote is really the person on the list.)

(b) **Not a British subject.**

(c) **Not 21 years of age at time of voting.**

(d) **Lacking any of the residence requirements.** The most common disqualification is lack of continuous residence in the riding. Look out well for that. Don't let anyone who has actually taken up his residence, even for a short time, in another riding, come back and vote in your riding. It makes no difference that he may not be on the list in the riding he moved to. If he is not on there he is not entitled to vote anywhere. Remember that the party that has money to spend on elections **are likely to try to bring back and vote non-residents**. A good test as to change of residence is, did he move away his household furniture or personal belongings.

A person who is on the list in two or more polling divisions in the riding, must vote (if he votes at all) in the polling division in which he resides (if entitled to vote there.) If he votes elsewhere he is liable to a penalty of \$200. (Sec. 88, page 34.)

THE FOLLOWING MAY NOT VOTE.

11. Judges of the Dominion and Provincial Courts, officers of the Customs of the Dominion of Canada, Clerks of the Peace and County Crown Attorneys, Postmasters in cities and towns, Stipendiary Magistrates, Police Magistrates in cities and towns having a population of 5,000 and over, and officers employed in the collection of duties payable to His Majesty in the nature of duties of excise, shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote.

The Returning Officer or Election Clerk, any person who is a prisoner in a jail undergoing punishment for criminal offence, a patient in a lunatic asylum, or one who is in whole or in part a charity inmate of a house of refuge or of a house of industry.

Those who have been paid, or expect to be paid, for any work done by them for a candidate in connection with the election, such as canvassing, scrutineering, writing voters' lists, use of team to convey voters to the polls. (Secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, page 31.)

OTHERS WHO CAN NOT VOTE.

12. (a) Anyone who has been bribed or has had his travelling expenses paid or promised, or who has been paid or promised anything for loss of time, hire of team, or any other service connected with the election. (See Form of Oath, page 24.)

(b) Anyone who has bribed or tried to bribe any voter. (See Form of Oath, page 24.)

(c) No person who has refused to take the Oath when requested so to do shall receive a ballot paper or be admitted to vote. (Sec. 99, page 35.)

PENALTY FOR WRONGFUL VOTING.

13. Every person who votes at an election knowing he has no right to do so, and any person who induces or procures another to vote, knowing that such other has no right to vote, is guilty of a corrupt practice and liable to a penalty of \$200. (Sec. 177, page 37.)

THE CANVASS OF THE BOOTH.

14. Divide your Voters' List up among your workers, giving to each the names of those he thinks he can handle best. **Don't crowd a name on a worker if he feels he is not the man to take it—the wrong man may lose the vote.**

15. Don't fail to have the workers find out and note down, for the use of the scrutineers, all particulars you can get about **adverse voters** whose names are on the list, but who are not entitled to vote, and who may possibly try to vote.

16. Choose your scrutineers—both "inside" and "outside"—early; give each a copy of these hints, so that they may have time to study their duties.

They should be men of intelligence and courage; and the "outside," and at least one of the "inside scrutineers," should be **personally acquainted** with every voter on the list. Get their scrutineer's certificates signed by the candidates. **They do not need to be voters.**

17. Before separating at the close of your first meeting, set your second meeting for a report of your workers. If the scrutineers have been picked out (and they should have been), have them attend the committee meetings whether they are workers or not.

THINGS IN GENERAL TO BE DONE AND REMEMBERED.

Sec. 167, page 50 in the Election Act, the D. R. O. will have with him at the poll.

Bribery,
who guilty of **Every person who: Directly or indirectly,**

By	Bribing voter or procuring bribery by money.	; OR	By gift or offer or promise of employment	; OR	To induce anyone to procure return of candidate.	; OR	Receiving bribe to procure return of candidate
: OR	Advancing money to be spent in corrupt practices.	; OR	Applying for money or employment in consideration of voting	; OR	Receiving money, office, etc., for having voted.	; OR	Receiving money corruptly after election
: OR	Anying or promising office to induce candidate to stand or withdraw.						

Persons shall be guilty of bribery, and shall incur a penalty of \$200 and shall also on conviction be imprisoned for a term of six months with or without hard labour.

INSTRUCT OUR VOTERS.

18. (a) Pick out the names of all those you think might not understand how to vote, and have the worker who visits them explain it thoroughly; and also tell the voters to ask the D. R. O. to explain. The D. R. O. must do so. (See 101 page 35.)

(b) Pick out the names of all those who cannot read, or who from blindness or other cause cannot mark their own ballot, and instruct them to demand the D. R. O. to mark their ballot for them. He must do this in the presence of the poll clerk and scrutineers. (Sec. 102, page 35.)

(c) In all places where there are voters who cannot speak English, an interpreter must be used. The interpreter must be sworn. If no interpreter can be got, the voter cannot vote. (Sec. 103, page 36.)

AVOID CORRUPT PRACTICES.

19. Remember that corrupt treating, buying votes, hiring vehicles to convey voters to or from the poll, undue influence, giving liquor on election day, and inducing any person to vote knowing he has no right to vote, are forbidden by law.

Committeemen, scrutineers, and other agents of our candidate, should also be careful not to give or lend any money to anyone to bet on the election.

BEWARE OF CROOKED WORK.

20. Have our friends keep as close a watch as they can on what is going on in the division. Watch the movements of suspicious characters. Report to headquarters the appearance of any **mysterious stranger** that may be discovered in your division; and when satisfied of the unlawful nature of the stranger's operations, stop him at all hazards.

NAME MIS-SPELLED OR MIS-PRINTED.

21. If the name of any voter is mis-spelled or mis-printed on the list, he can, nevertheless, vote if he is able to say he is the person intended. (See first clause of Oath, page 24)

TENDERED BALLOTS.

22. There is no longer such a thing as a tendered ballot.

FREE EXERCISE OF FRANCHISE.

23. Employes and servants in cities and towns are entitled the hours between twelve and two o'clock election day for the purpose of voting, without being liable to reduction of pay; though they must, if required, put in the extra hour some other day. (See, 112, page 37.)

Any employer or other person who threatens a voter or otherwise interferes with the free exercise of his franchise is liable to a penalty of \$200. (See, 173, page 4.)

THE LAST COMMITTEE MEETING.

24. About the last night but one before polling day hold your last meeting. This should be attended by the chairman, the actual workers; and the scrutineers only; and the following things should be carefully seen to, viz.:

(a) Go carefully over the list, name by name, and see if there is anyone still to see.

(b) Take the inside and outside scrutineers' lists and mark them Liberal and Conservative.

(c) Mark "swear" on the inside scrutineer's list after the name of anyone to be sworn.

Among others, the following should be sworn:

Those who have not been residents of the riding continuously up to the day of the polling. (See Form of Oath, and see under heading "Who Can Not Vote" for fuller particulars as to this.)

Those whose names there is any reason to believe may be on another list in the riding.

Those whom you suspect of being bribed, or of bribing anyone else.

Those whom you suspect of having their travelling expenses paid or promised.

Those whom you suspect of being paid or being expecting pay for any work done by them in connection with the election, such as canvassing, scrutineering, writing voters' lists, or for use of team, etc.

Those whom you suspect to be under twenty-one years of age, or of not being British subjects.

(d) Put a mark opposite the name of every Conservative in the outside scrutineer's list who is going to need any posting before he votes, and see that the outside scrutineer knows all about every case.

MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR POLLING DAY.

25. The result of an election depends very much upon having organized and systematic arrangements made for polling day, so that our full vote will be got out. This requires careful planning beforehand.

26. Teams and conveyances should be enlisted for polling day (these may be supplied free, but must not be hired), and plans should be made for keeping them **advantageously employed**. The list should be gone over and the voters picked out who need to be brought to the poll or otherwise looked after, and each worker should be detailed to look after such as he **can best manage**. Some of our loose voters are often spirited away by the other side, and often a voter through indifference may be away on business when a little persuasion by the right person would induce to remain and poll his vote.

Urge our voters to vote early in the day, and especially see that all our voters that there is any danger of the other side interfering with are looked after (if necessary, a day or two before), and got out **first thing** election morning.

27. If anything goes wrong with the "inside scrutineers," like sickness, etc., **any two electors** of the sub-division can take their places **without certificates** (Sec. 111, page 19.)

28. Let the unpolled vote in your division be reduced to the smallest possible number.

SCRUTINEERS.

29. There is no more important, and consequently no more honorable position on polling day than that of scrutineer on his faithfulness and vigilance may depend the result of the election.

No one should accept the position of scrutineer unless he is prepared to do his full duty.

Be, therefore, vigilant all the time. The inside scrutineer is not present within the polling place on sufferance, and he should not act as if he was, and he should take nothing for granted. Know that it is all being done according to law. The outside scrutineer should stay at his post. When he leaves his book with a boy and goes to do something else is when the bad vote steps in.

30. The scrutineers should be chosen early and should be in touch with the workers all the way through, and the outside and at least one of the inside scrutineers should personally know every voter on the list.

INSIDE SCRUTINEERS.

31. Anyone may be an inside scrutineer, whether he has a vote or not, whether he lives in the booth or not, providing he has a scrutineer's certificate signed by the candidate. (Sec. 111, page 19.)

In the absence of scrutineers with proper scrutineer's certificates, anyone who is a voter in the division may demand to act as scrutineer. (Sec. 111, page 19)

OUTSIDE SCRUTINEER.

32. A good man, to whom the electors are well known, should be stationed at the door of the booth with a Voters' List to watch and check off (better draw his pencil right through the name) every voter that goes in to vote. If he doesn't know anyone who comes to vote, he should ask his name. He can thus see from time to time which of our voters need to be sent for, and with the assistance of his fellow workers can keep the conveyances employed to the best advantage. A good plan is for him to have tickets or slips of paper, on which he can write names of voters he wants to send someone for.

Our outside scrutineer should keep watch of what is going on round the poll. He should also make sure that all our voters are **properly instructed** as to marking their ballots, etc. If a Grit comes to vote who is not entitled, **warn** and **stop** him doing so if possible. **Don't let** the Grit outside scrutineer stop any of our voters who are **entitled to vote**.

SOME THINGS FOR THE SCRUTINEER TO DO AND REMEMBER

WHAT TO TAKE WITH YOU.

33. Take with you—

- (a) **Your authority** to act as agent signed by the candidate.
 - (b) **Your marked Voters' List.**
 - (c) This book of hints and instructions, and
 - (d) A copy of the Election Act, if you can obtain one
- (This last is not absolutely necessary, as the D. R. O. will have a copy. And unless provision is made for sending in your lunch, take it with you.)

BE EARLY AT THE POLLING PLACE.

34. Be at the polling place at 8.40 at the very latest. See that there is no window nor crevice in the compartment where the voters are to mark their ballots, through which the ballot could be shown to anyone.

OATH OF SECRECY.

35. You will be required to take the Oath of Secrecy (Form 28.) Insist that all the other agents and the deputy and poll clerk also take it. Get the names of the other agents. If an agent leaves the polling place, make a note of the time and of who takes his place; see that the substitute is sworn. Ascertain from the D. R. O. whether he has received notice from the returning officer of certificates granted to any persons whose names are on the list in your sub-division, to enable such persons to vote at another polling place. If he has received such notice, make a

note in your Voters' List opposite the names of the persons to whom certificate are granted, and see that they do not vote in your polling place.

COUNTING BALLOTS BEFORE THE POLL.

The Election Act requires that the D. R. O., fifteen minutes before the opening of the poll, shall count the ballots in the presence of the scrutineers. Set down the number. (Sec. 92, page 35.)

WATCH INITIALING OF BALLOTS.

36. See that the D. R. O. puts his name or initials on the back of each ballot paper, and that no other mark is made. (Sec. 100, page 35.)

SPOILING THE BALLOT INADVERTENTLY.

37. If a voter inadvertently spoils a ballot paper, he can obtain a new one by returning the spoiled one to the D. R. O. (Sec. 109, page 36.)

DEPUTY, POLL CLERK OR SCRUTINEERS VOTING

38. The Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, or agent of a candidate for a poll elsewhere than he is entitled to vote, may obtain from the Returning Officer a certificate entitling him to vote at the poll where he is stationed, but no more than two such agents for any one candidate can so vote. A person voting on certificate must take oath of qualification, and certificate must be handed in. (Secs. 89 and 90, page 35.)

A person who has received such a certificate cannot vote in the polling sub-division where his name appears on the Voters' List and the Returning Officer must notify the D. R. O. of that polling sub-division.

Unless absolutely unavoidable, don't act as scrutineer outside of your own booth, and save all this trouble.

PERSONATION.

39. If any person attempts to personate a voter, cause him to be sworn.

If it is in a city, town or incorporated village for which there is a police magistrate, the moment a personator comes forward and gives a false name, make the D. R. O. stop proceedings right there and issue a warrant against the fellow forthwith before he votes. He is guilty of personation the moment he comes forward to the Deputy and gives a false name. (Sec. 174, page 37. The Deputy must always have with him the forms and also a copy of the Act which applies. The Deputy must have the constable detain the fellow while the papers are being made out

You will not, of course, be likely to know the villain's name but that will not make any difference, for the Act provides that he is to be described as "a person whose name is to the informant unknown, but who is detained in the said polling place under my order."

The warrant will be to have him brought before the Police Magistrate for the place. In the meantime he is to be taken to the lockup or jail by the poll constable or special constable.

THE VOTE OF A MAN WHO FINDS HE HAS BEEN PERSONATED.

40. When a man comes in and finds that someone else has voted in his name, he shall, by taking the proper oath, and satisfying the D. R. O. that he is the real person named in the list receive a ballot; and vote; and his ballot shall be put in the ballot box and counted. (Sec. 108, page 36.

19
POLLING DAY.

41. See 111, page 36, in the Election Act, that the D. R. O. will have with him at the poll.

1. In addition to the Deputy Returning Officer, the Poll Clerk, the constable or constables, the candidates and their agents, not exceeding two in number for each candidate, and, in the absence of agents, two voters to represent each candidate, on the request of such voters, and no others shall be permitted to remain at the polling place during the time the poll remains open and the counting of the votes. R.S.C., c. 6, s. 137.

2. Any agent bearing a written authorization from the candidate shall always be entitled to represent him in preference and to the exclusion of any two voters who might otherwise claim the right of representing such candidate. R.S.C., c. 6, s.

42 Study the Oath before going to the poll until you thoroughly understand all its clauses



1. Deputy Returning Officer.
2. Poll Clerk.
- 3 and 4 Scrutineers for one side.
- 5 and 6 Scrutineers for other side.

This is a legally arranged Booth Table, with Ballot-box on the table. Insist upon this arrangement.

44. Remember things have changed, and you will therefore no longer have to give so much time to watching the officers of the booth in order to get things done honestly and in accordance with the law. This reduces your duties to three matters, viz.:

(1) Assist the Deputy as far as you can to carry on a legal booth.

(2) See that no **opponent** votes who has no right to vote; and that no **friend** is scared out of voting who has a right to vote.

(3) See that the ballots are fairly counted—that is to say, that in case of disputed ballots you get justice.

ASSISTING THE DEPUTY.

45. A Deputy may honestly overlook a duty, so call his attention if you notice an oversight. See that everyone, including the constable, takes the oath. See that the ballots are counted before the poll is opened. Do not ask the Deputy to do an unfair thing; and stand at his back against such a request from the other side. See that the booth is arranged to provide secrecy; and see that a voter cannot stand in the marking compartment and show his ballot to anyone outside.

THE HANDLING OF THE VOTERS.

46. Two nights before polling day the outside and inside scrutineers must meet the Booth Committee and sit down and mark each of their Voters' Lists "Conservative" and "Liberal." Then go over the Liberals and mark "swear" after the name of each one to be sworn in the "inside" scrutineer's list. The inside scrutineers must acquaint themselves thoroughly with the reasons why he is to be sworn; and a word or two after the word "swear," such as, not of age, etc., will refresh their memory when the voter comes in.

Then go over the Conservatives, and if there are any about whose votes there is some peculiarity, put a mark after the name in the "outside" scrutineer's list; and the outside scrutineer is to acquaint himself thoroughly with each such case, and when they come to vote, post them before they go in.

SWEARING A LIBERAL VOTER.

47. When a voter marked for you to "swear" comes in, say "I want this man sworn," and often by adding something you can show him you are on to his game, such as, "I want this man sworn; he knows he is not of age" etc.

Give him the full oath, for sometimes information gets mixed, and he breaks down on something you know nothing about.

Don't worry a voter beyond the above suggestions, and do let the opposite scrutineer worry your voter.

SWEARING A CONSERVATIVE VOTER.

48. When a Conservative voter comes in and the opposite scrutineer asks to have him "sworn," at once say to the voter, "Now stand still and pick up your book and don't lay it down until I say so. Listen carefully to the oath as the D. R. O. reads it to you; and, if there is anything you don't understand, say so and we will explain it to you."

Where necessary have the part in the oath that fits his case read to him.

COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

49. Insist that no one touches a ballot but the D. R. O. soon as the poll is closed, and before the D. R. O. opens the box, agree among all present, and be yourself satisfied, how many ballots there are in the box. When the ballots are out on the table, do things in exactly this order:

(a) The D. R. O. simply counts the ballots, without opening them to see that the total number is correct.

(b) The D. R. O. then opens each ballot, showing face and back to the scrutineers; and, if he declares it good and neither side objects, lay it down in one place. When it is met that the D. R. O. says is bad, or to which either side objects, lay it down in another place. Thus, when he has gone through them all, there will be two piles, viz., good ballots and disputed ballots.

(c) Take up your disputed ballots and settle them at once, and put the number of those finally rejected in the proper place in the back of this book.

(d) The D. R. O. then separates the good ballots into Conservative and Liberal, counts each, and you put the number in the back of this book.

50. Make him give you a certificate of the state of the poll, signed by himself before he seals up the ballots. (Sec. 113-117, page 37-38 in the Election Act, the D. R. O. will have with him at the poll.)

SCRUTINIZING BALLOTS.

GOOD BALLOTS.

51. A ballot with more marks on it than an "X" may be good if the marks are accidental; and cannot be fairly claimed to show an intention, on the part of the voter, to let someone, watching the ballots being counted, know how he voted. Thus two lines crossing each other, in the form of an "X," in one compartment, whether they are above, below, in front, or behind the name; whether they are crooked or straight, one long and one short, or the ends reach into the next compartment, would be a good ballot. Also, one line in one compartment and an "X" in the other is a good ballot, and an "X" in one compartment, scrubbed out, and a plain "X" in the other, is good. He changed his mind. More than one "X," but all in one compartment, is good.

BAD BALLOTS.

52. A ballot with more marks than any "X," by which it can be fairly claimed the voter intended to let someone know how he voted, is bad. Thus, any number, any letter, any name on the face, any mark made by the voter on the back, a peculiarity like the "X" like a ring around it, a "V" instead of an "X," makes a bad ballot.

53. The whole thing is, do the extra or unusual marks show "accident" or "intention"? You will constantly be meeting new marks, and you must decide on the spot whether they show "accident" or an "understanding." Finally, remember voters sometimes intentionally spoil their ballots.

54. Examine the chart of good and bad ballots. They are actual decisions of the Courts. They are at page 30.

FORM 17.

(Referred to in Section 95.)

FORM OF OATH IN ORDINARY CASES TO BE ADMINISTERED TO A VOTER.

(Letters refer to notes at end of Form.)

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named or intended to be named by the name of _____ in the polling list now shown to you (or where a voter votes on a certificate given under section 89, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you.)

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years, and are a British subject by birth or naturalization, and are not a citizen or a subject of any foreign country.

3. That you have resided within the Dominion of Canada for the nine months next preceding the (b) _____ day of 19 _____ (or at the option of the voter), that you have resided within the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months next preceding the (c) _____ day of 19 _____

4. That you were on the said day in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality on the list of which you are entered; that you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said day; (d) and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.

OR in the case of a clergyman or of a High or Public or Separate School teacher voting under section 20, in lieu of paragraph 4.

[4. That you were on the said day in good faith a resident of and domiciled in the municipality on the list of which you are entered.

(a) That you are a clergyman (or a High or Public or Separate School teacher, as the case may be.)

(b) That you are still a resident of Ontario.

(c) That you have resided in this electoral district continuously from the said day until within three months next preceding this election.

(d) That you are not entitled to vote in any other electoral district.]

5. That you are entitled to vote at this election and at this polling place.

6. That you have not voted before at this election, at this or at any other polling place.

7. That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote at this election, or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of conveyance, or any service whatever connected with this election.

OR at the option of the voter in lieu of paragraph 7.

[7. That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote or refrain from voting at this election. That you have not received nor do you expect to receive anything for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of conveyance, or any service whatever connected with this election, except what has been *bona fide* earned by you and may be lawfully paid to you under *The Ontario Election Act* by or through the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer or other proper public officer out of public moneys without committing a corrupt practice, and except what has been *bona fide* earned by you and has been or may be lawfully paid to and received by you by or on behalf of the candidate or otherwise under *The Ontario Election Act*, and notwithstanding the receipt or expectation of which you are entitled by law to vote.]

8. And that you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election.

So help you God.

NOTE.—(a) If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases, then for “swear” substitute “solemnly affirm.”

(b) The date to be inserted is the date fixed by law or by a by-law authorized by Statute for the assessor to begin to make the assessment roll.

(c) The date to be inserted is the last day for making a complaint to the County Judge under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act*.

(d) In case the voter has been temporarily absent, insert the words following, “except occasionally or temporarily, or as a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service, or on service as a member of the active militia, or as a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada, that is to say (*here name institution*)” as the case may be.

R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, Form 16; 62 Vic. (1), c. 4, s. 5; 6 Edw. VII., c. 8, s. 10; 7 Edw. VII., c. 6, s. 2.

FORM 18.

Referred to in Section 95.

FORM OF OATH TO BE ADMINISTERED TO A MANHOOD SUFFRAGE
VOTER AT ELECTIONS TO WHICH THE MANHOOD SUFFRAGE
REGISTRATION ACT APPLIES.

You swear (a)

1. That you are the person named or intended to be named by the name of _____ in the polling list now shown to you (or where the voter votes on a certificate given under section 89, that you are the person named in the certificate now shown to you.)

2. That you are of the full age of twenty-one years and are British subject by birth or naturalization, and are not a citizen or subject of any foreign country

3. That you have resided within the Dominion of Canada for the twelve months next preceding the (b) _____ day of 19 _____.

4. That you were on the said day and for the three months next preceding the same, in good faith a resident of and domiciled in this municipality, and that you are now actually residing and domiciled in this electoral district; (and in the case of any municipality divided into two or more electoral districts and of a municipality parts of which are situated in two or more electoral districts); that you have resided in this electoral district for thirty days next preceding the said day, and continuously from the said day, and that you are now actually residing and domiciled therein.

5. That you are entitled to vote at this election and at this polling place.

6. That you have not voted before at this election, at this or any other polling place

7. That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, directly or indirectly, either to induce you to vote at this election or for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

OR at the option of the voter in lieu of paragraph 7

7) That you have not received anything, nor has anything been promised you, directly or indirectly, to induce you to vote or refrain from voting at this election. That you have not received nor do you expect to receive anything for loss of time, travelling expenses, hire of conveyance or any service whatever connected with this election.

with this election, except what has been *bona fide* earned by you and may be lawfully paid to you under *The Ontario Election Act* by or through the Returning Officer or Deputy Returning Officer or other proper public officer out of public moneys without committing a corrupt practice, and except also what has been *bona fide* earned by you and has been or may be lawfully paid to and received by you by or on behalf of the candidate or otherwise under *The Ontario Election Act*, and notwithstanding the receipt or expectation of which you are entitled by law to vote.

8. And that you have not, directly or indirectly, paid or promised anything to any person, to induce him to vote or to refrain from voting at this election.

So help you God.

NOTE.— a. If the voter is a person who may by law affirm in civil cases, for "swear" substitute "solemnly affirm."

b. Insert here the day of the first sittings held for the registration of Male Suffrage Voters on which the list is based.

c. In case the voter has been temporarily absent for any of the purposes allowed by law, insert the words following, "except occasionally or temporarily or as a member of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service, or on service as a member of the active militia, or as a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada, that I say (here name institution)" as the case may be.

R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, Form 17; 62 Vic. 1, c. 4, s. 5, 6 Edw. VII., s. 10; 7 Edw. VII., c. 6, s. 2

JOT THESE THINGS DOWN WHILE AT THE POLL

The number of ballots in possession of the
D.R.O. before the opening of the poll was.....

Name of Deputy.....

Name of Poll Clerk.....

Name of Constable.....

Our Scrutineers. 1.

2.

Grit Scrutineers. 1.

2.

Spoiled Ballots......

NOTES OF HAPPENINGS AT THE POLL

SECTIONS OF ELECTION ACT QUOTED THROUGHOUT THIS
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(8) 15 PAGE 5.

person shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list,
vote, who is a prisoner in a gaol or prison undergoing
sentence for a criminal offence, or is a patient in a lunatic

SECTIONS OF ELECTION ACT QUOTED THROUGHOUT THIS
BOOKLET.

No. 1 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN. X

2 FRANK HAMON. X

No. 4 - BAD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN. X

2 FRANK HAMON. X

No. 7 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN.

2 FRANK HAMON.

No. 2 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN. /

2 FRANK HAMON. X

No. 5 - BAD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN. //

2 FRANK HAMON. X

No. 8 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN. X

2 FRANK HAMON. X

No. 3 - GOOD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN.

2 FRANK HAMON. X X

No. 6 - BAD BALLOT.

1 Wm. R. BROWN. vote X

2 FRANK HAMON.

THESE MARKS WHEN ON A BALLOT
ALONE HAVE BEEN HELD GOOD:

X X + X

THESE MARKS WHEN ON A BALLOT
ALONE HAVE BEEN HELD BAD:

- / V ^

ANY MARKS PLACED ON THE BACK OF THE BALLOT BY THE VOTER SPOILS THE BALLOT.

SEC. 15, PAGE 8.

No person shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list,
or to vote, who is a prisoner in a gaol or prison undergoing
punishment for a criminal offence, or is a patient in a lunatic

SECTIONS C

Where pag
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SEC. 12. PA.

1. If a
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SEC. 13. PA.

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SEC. 14. PA.

No woman.

SEC. 15. PA.

No person
shall vote, w
punishment for

CTIONS OF ELECTION ACT QUOTED THROUGHOUT THIS BOOKLET.

here pages given below it means the page in the Election Act which the R.S.O. will have at the poll.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS

WHO SHALL NOT VOTE

EC. 12. PAGE 7

1. Judges of the Dominion and Provincial Courts, Officers of the Customs of the Dominion of Canada, Clerks of the Peace, Deputy Crown Attorneys, Postmasters in cities and towns, Stipendiary Magistrates, Police Magistrates in cities and towns having a population of 5,000 and over, and officers employed in the collection of duties payable to His Majesty in the nature of duties of excise, shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote.

2. If any person mentioned in this section votes, he shall incur a penalty of \$2,000, and his vote shall be null and void R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 4.

EC. 13. PAGE 8.

1. No Returning Officer or Election Clerk shall be entitled to vote; but this provision shall not affect the duty of the Returning Officer to give a casting vote.

2. No person shall be entitled to vote who, at any time, before or during the election, has been employed as counsel, agent, editor or clerk or in any other capacity by a candidate or by any person at or in reference to the election, or for the purpose of procuring the same, and who has received, or expects to receive, before, during or after the election, from any candidate or from any person, for acting in such capacity, any sum of money, office, place or employment, or any promise, pledge or security for or for

3. The next preceding sub-section shall not apply to any person who performs any official duty in connection with the election and who receives the fees to which he is entitled. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 6 (1) (2).

C. 14. PAGE 8.

No woman shall be entitled to vote. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 1.

C. 15. PAGE 8.

No person shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list, nor shall he be entitled to vote, who is a prisoner in a gaol or prison undergoing punishment for a criminal offence, or is a patient in a lunatic

asylum, or is maintained in whole or in part as an inmate receiving charitable support or care in a municipal house of refuge or house of industry. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 7.

(SEC. 16, PAGE 8.)

WHO MAY BE ENTERED ON LISTS.

Revised Voters' List of a Municipality.

Every man shall be entitled to be entered on the voters' list prepared under Parts I. or II. of *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act*, who

- (a) Is of the full age of twenty-one years, or will be of that age within 30 days after the day fixed for hearing appeals to the Judge under the said Act;
- (b) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization;
- (c) Is not disqualified under this Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting;
- (d) Has resided in Canada for the nine months next preceding the time fixed by statute or by by-law authorized by statute for beginning to make the Assessment Roll of the municipality in which he resides, or has resided within Canada for the twelve months next preceding the time up to which application, complaint or appeal to enter his name on such list may be made to the Judge of the County Court under the said Act;
- (e) Was in good faith at the time of beginning to make the Assessment Roll or for making application, complaint or appeal to the Judge, as the case may be, a resident of and domiciled in the municipality on the list of which he is to be entered. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 8 (part).

(SEC. 17, PAGE 9.)

List of Voters Prepared under "The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act."

(1) Every man shall be entitled to be entered on the list of voters prepared under *The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act*, who

- (a) Is of the full age of twenty-one years;
- (b) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization;
- (c) Is not disqualified under this Act or otherwise by law prohibited from voting;
- (d) Has resided in Canada for the twelve months next preceding the day on which the first sittings of the Registrars of Manhood Suffrage voters was held for the preparation of the list of voters under *The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act*;
- (e) Was in good faith on the said day and for the three months next preceding the same a resident of and domiciled in the city or town on the list of which or part of which he is to be entered;

and in any municipality divided into two or more electoral districts and in any municipality, parts of which are situated in two or more electoral districts, who

(f) Was in good faith on the said day and for the next preceding thirty days a resident of and domiciled within the electoral district. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 9; 61 V., c. 5, s. 9, amended.

(2) Members of a permanent militia corps enlisted for continuous service, members of the active militia on service, and students in attendance at an institution of learning who are during such service or attendance residents of a city or town, and who are not entitled to be or could not have been and are not at the time of their application for registration, registered or entered upon any other list of persons entitled to vote at elections for the Assembly, shall be entitled to be registered as Manhood Suffrage voters in the city or town, if otherwise qualified according to the provisions of subsection 1. 7 Edw. VII., c. 5, s. 2 (2).

(SEC. 19, PAGE 10.)

WHO MAY VOTE.

Subject to the provisions of sections 20 and 21 and clause (b) of section 95 of this Act, and to the provisions of sections 24 and 68 of *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act*, and section 33 of *The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act*, every man whose name is entered on either of the lists prepared under the said Acts shall be entitled to vote if he is at the time of tendering his vote a resident of and domiciled in the electoral district and has resided continuously in the electoral district from the time when the list was certified by the Judge of the County Court, or when the list under *The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act* was prepared, as the case may be. Provided always that no one who has been entered on a voters' list as a person who will attain the age of 21 years within 30 days after the day fixed for hearing appeals to the Judge, under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act*, shall be entitled to vote until he has attained the age of 21 years. (New.)

(SEC. 20, PAGE 11.)

Clergymen and School Teachers.

Where the name of a clergyman or of a High or Public or Separate School teacher is entered on any voters' list prepared under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act* and proper to be used at an election for an electoral district, he shall be entitled to vote at such election, although he does not at the time of the election reside in such electoral district if he has not ceased to reside therein for more than three months next preceding the election, is not entitled to vote in any other electoral district, is otherwise qualified and is still a resident of Ontario. 7 Edw. VII., c. 6, s. 1.

SEC. 21, PAGE 11.)

Temporary Absence and Domicile.

1) A person may be resident in a municipality within the meaning of this Act notwithstanding occasional or temporary absence or

a) Absence as a member of a permanent militia corps or listed for continuous service or on service as a member of the active militia; or

b) Absence as a student in attendance at an institution of learning in the Dominion of Canada.

2) Such absence shall not disentitle him to be entered in the Assessment Roll or entered or registered on a list of voters, a voter or to vote. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 11 (1); 7 Edw. VII, c. 6, s. 7.

3) No person shall be deemed to be domiciled within the meaning of sections 16 and 17 in a municipality in which he is in attendance as a student at an institution of learning, if he has a place of residence in another municipality and is entered or entitled to be or could have been entered on the voters' list there.

SEC. 22, PAGE 11.

Indians.

1. An unenfranchised Indian of whole or part Indian blood residing or having his domicile among Indians or on an Indian Reserve, shall not be entitled to have his name entered on a voters' list or to vote. *None.*

2. A person alleged by a candidate, or the agent of a candidate, to be an Indian or a person of part Indian blood, if required by the candidate or agent, or by the Deputy Returning Officer, shall take one of the following oaths in addition to any other required of a voter:

You swear (or affirm) that you are not an Indian or a person having part Indian blood.

Or, at his option—

You swear (or affirm) that you are an enfranchised Indian.

Or, at his option—

You swear (or affirm) that you do not reside nor is your domicile among Indians or on an Indian Reserve. *None.*

Voters' Lists.

SEC. 74, PAGE 23.

Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, the first and third parts of the last voters' list certified by the Judge and delivered or transmitted to the Clerk of the Poll under *The Ontario Voters' Lists Act*, before the date of the election, shall be the proper voters' list under the said Act for that election. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 74.

Where Voters to Vote.

SEC. 88, PAGE 29.

(1) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, if the name of a person entitled to vote is entered on the polling list for more than one polling sub-division, he shall vote at the polling place for the sub-division in which he resides, if not to vote in such sub-division. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 92.

2) Subject to the provisions of the next succeeding section, where a voters' list has been prepared under Part III. of

Ontario Voters' Lists Act, every person named therein may vote at the polling place on the list for which he is entered, and not elsewhere. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 93.

(3) A person who votes in contravention of this section shall incur a penalty of \$200.

SEC. 89.) See page 30 of the Election Act.

SEC. 90.) See page 31 of the Election Act.

SEC. 92, PAGE 32.)

(1) The Deputy Returning Officer shall attend at the polling place at least fifteen minutes before the hour fixed for opening the poll.

(2) During such fifteen minutes, agents and voters entitled to be present in the polling place during polling hours shall be entitled to have the ballot papers intended for use thereat counted in their presence before the opening of the poll, and to inspect such ballot papers, and all other papers, forms and documents relating to the poll. R.S.C., c. 6, s. 141. (See 63 Vic., c. 4, s. 12 Ont.)

SEC. 99, PAGE 34.)

(1) A person who has refused to take the oath when required so to do, shall not receive a ballot paper or vote; and the vote of such person, if taken and received, shall be null and void.

(2) A Deputy Returning Officer who receives such vote or causes the same to be received, shall incur a penalty of \$200. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 97, par. 6.

SEC. 100, PAGE 34.)

Every person who is entitled to vote shall receive from the Deputy Returning Officer a ballot paper, on the back of which the Deputy Returning Officer has previously put his initials, so placed as indicated in Form 12, that when the ballot is folded they can be seen without opening it, and on the back of the counterfoil of which he has placed a number corresponding to that placed opposite the voter's name in the poll book. R.S.C. c. 6, s. 160.

SEC. 101, PAGE 34.)

The Deputy Returning Officer shall, upon request of the voter, instruct him how to mark and fold his ballot paper, but without inquiring or seeing for whom he intends to vote, except in the cases provided for by section 102. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 101.

SEC. 102, PAGE 34.)

(1) The Deputy Returning Officer, on the application of any voter who is unable to read or is incapacitated by blindness or

other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall assist such voter by marking his ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter, in the presence of the Poll Clerk and of the agents of the candidates, or of the voters representing the candidates in the polling place, and of no other person.

(2) The Deputy Returning Officer shall require the voter making such application, before voting, to take before him the oath, Form 20. R.S.C. c. 6, s. 166.

(3) The Deputy Returning Officer shall enter in the column for remarks in the poll book opposite the voter's name, the reason why such ballot paper was marked by him. R.S.C. c. 6, s. 167.

(SEC. 103, PAGE 34.)

(1) Where a voter does not understand the English language the Deputy Returning Officer may employ an interpreter to translate the oath, as well as any lawful questions necessarily put to the voter, and his answers; and the interpreter shall take the oath following:

"I swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully translate such oaths, declarations, questions and answers as the Deputy Returning Officer shall require me to translate at this election. So help me God." R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 102.

(2) If no such interpreter is found or presents himself at the polling place, the voter shall not be allowed to vote. R.S.C., c. 6, s. 168.

(SEC. 108, PAGE 35.)

(1) If a person representing himself to be a voter applies for a ballot paper after another person has voted as such voter, he shall be entitled to receive a ballot paper and to vote after taking the oath, and otherwise establishing his identity to the satisfaction of the Deputy Returning Officer. R.S.C. c. 6, s. 164.

(2) The Deputy Returning Officer shall put on the back of the ballot paper his initials and a number corresponding to the number entered on the poll book opposite the name of the voter.

(3) The name of the voter shall be entered on the poll book, and a note shall be made of his having voted on a second ballot paper, and of the fact of the oath having been taken and of any objections made on behalf of any and of which of the candidates. R.S.C., c. 6, s. 165; (See R.S.O., 1897, c. 9, s. 107.)

(SEC. 109, PAGE 36.)

A voter who has inadvertently dealt with his ballot paper in such manner that it cannot be conveniently used, shall, upon returning it to the Deputy Returning Officer, be entitled to obtain another ballot paper, and the Deputy Returning Officer shall immediately write the word "cancelled" upon the first mentioned ballot paper and preserve it to be returned to the Returning Officer. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 109.

(SEC. 112, PAGE 36.)

A voter entitled to vote within a city or town shall, on the day of polling, for the purpose of voting, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employment in which he is then engaged or employed, from the hour of noon until the hour of two of the clock next thereafter, and a voter shall not, because of his so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, or suffer or incur any reduction from the wages or compensation to which but for his absence he would have been entitled: Provided, that this section shall not apply where a voter is by his employer permitted or allowed at any other period during the hours of polling, reasonable and sufficient time and opportunity to vote. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 63.

(SEC. 174, PAGE 55.)

(1) A person who at an election applies for a ballot paper in the name of some other person, whether that name be that of a person living or dead, or of a fictitious person, or who having voted, applies at the same election for a ballot paper in his own name, or who votes more than once at the same election, shall be guilty of the offence of personation.

(2) A person who commits or who directly or indirectly aids or abets counsels or procures the commission of the offence of personation, shall be guilty of a corrupt practice and shall incur a penalty of \$400, and shall also on conviction be imprisoned for one year. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 167.

(SEC. 177, PAGE 55.)

A person who votes knowing that he has no right to vote, and a person who induces or procures any other person to vote, knowing that such other person has no right to vote, shall be guilty of a corrupt practice, and shall incur a penalty of \$200. R.S.O. 1897, c. 9, s. 168.



